

**WATH-UPON-DEARNE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

AND THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR

1947

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS 1947

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ANTHONY EUSTACE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

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(Public Health Department) :

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WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1947.

Public Health Department,

Dunford House,

Doncaster Road,

Wath-upon-Dearne.

To the Chairman and Members of the

Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1947. The data and statistics contained herein are those collected by my predecessor, and for that reason my comments will be minimal and in the main explanatory.

Doctor Timothy Crowley, who was your Medical Officer of Health for a good many years, resigned in February, 1948, and retired at the same time from general practice. I take this opportunity to wish him many happy years in his retirement.

Since 1947 Divisional Administration of the Public Health Services has been set up in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District with Swinton and Rawmarsh Urban Districts now comprises the No. 26 Division of the Preventive Medical Services of the West Riding County Council.

The general health of the district throughout the year under review was good. There were, however, a large number of cases of Measles notified (167), but it was gratifying to know that no case of Diphtheria occurred during the year—compared with two cases in 1946. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever (14) was also lower than in 1946 (17). The notifications in respect of Whooping Cough were 8 compared with 2 in 1946. Four (4) cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis occurred in the district. It will be remembered that there

was a wide spread outbreak of this disease during the year. None of these cases proved fatal.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

The Birth Rate for the year was 23.36 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 22.77 in 1946. This rate compares favourably with the figures for England and Wales as a whole, which was 20.5. Thirteen (13) illegitimate births occurred in the district. There were 12 still births registered which was one less than in 1946. The significance of the still births is that 12 potential citizens have been lost to the community.

The Death Rate was 10.4 compared with 10.25 in 1946—while the rate for the country as a whole (England and Wales) was 12.0. The Birth Rate was well in excess of the Death Rate, and there were actually 311 births registered as against 139 deaths. This gives a natural increase of population of 172.

The Infant Mortality Rate—always a significant figure in regard to socio-medical conditions—was 48.2. This figure was the same as the previous year but was higher than that of the country as a whole, which was 41.0.

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 6 deaths, while 12 new cases were notified. A total of 13 deaths was recorded as being due to cancer and six (6) of these were due to cancer of the breast.

I take this opportunity on behalf of my predecessor, to thank the members of the Council for their interest in all matters relating to the health of the district. I also wish to thank the Officials of the Council and the members of my staff for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

I remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

ANTHONY EUSTACE.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

1.—Hospitals.

(a). General Hospital services are provided through the Mexborough Montagu Hospital and the Municipal General Hospital at Rotherham. The General Hospitals at Sheffield are also accessible and their services are used annually to a lesser or greater extent. An annual grant is paid by the Wath Urban District Council to the Mexborough Hospital Fund—but no grant was paid after the 31st March, 1947, in view of the impending transfer of the hospital to the Regional Hospital Board under the Provisions of Part II of the 1946 National Health Service Act.

(b) *Infectious Diseases Hospitals.*

The Wath Swinton and District Joint Hospital Board own Wath Wood Isolation Hospital. The hospital has accommodation for 101 patients. There is a modern cubicle block which was opened in 1939. Staffing difficulties presented themselves throughout the year, and the Matron must be congratulated in the manner in which she overcame these difficulties. The present Medical Officer of Health is not the Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital. This hospital, in common with others, will pass over to the control of the Regional Hospital Board on the Appointed Day, that is 5th July, 1948.

(c) *Maternity Hospitals.*

There are no Maternity Hospitals situated in the Urban District of Wath-on-Deane. Sandygate House was opened in 1940 as an annexe of the Municipal General Hospital, Rotherham, Obstetric Department. As this was merely a war-time measure the unit was closed in April, 1944. Where institutional confinement is required or desired the following hospitals and maternity homes are available :

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough—Maternity Ward.

Hallamshire Maternity Hospital—Chapelton.

Listerdale Maternity Home, Rotherham R.D.

Municipal Hospital, Rotherham—Obstetric Unit.

The services of Jessops Hospital, Sheffield, are also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Under the West Riding County Council Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the services of a Consultant Obstetrician are available for difficulties experienced in domiciliary confinements.

2.—Tuberculosis Scheme.

The administration and conduct of the Tuberculosis Service is the concern of the West Riding County Council. There is no

Sanatorium in the Urban District. Tuberculosis clinics are held in Mexborough and Barnsley and cases from Wath Urban District are referred to either of these clinics. These clinics are staffed by a Consultant Area Tuberculosis Officer and his assistants and nurses. A close liaison is kept between the Urban District Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector and the Area Tuberculosis Officer.

A register of all notified cases of tuberculosis, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary is kept in the Medical Officer of Health's Department.

3.—Venereal Disease.

There is no clinic in Wath for the treatment of Venereal Diseases. Treatment and Diagnostic Clinics are held in the County Boroughs of Rotherham and Barnsley. Cases from Wath Urban District are referred to these centres.

4.—Ambulance Services.

(a) *Infectious Diseases Cases.*—These cases are served by motor ambulances attached to Wath Wood Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(b) *General Services.*—These are served by ambulances at Mexborough Montagu Hospital. (Arrangement between Mexborough, Swinton and Wath Urban District Councils).

5.—Laboratory Services.

Bacteriological and Pathological specimens are sent for examination to the County Laboratory of the West Riding County Council at Wakefield.

6. Home Nursing.

There are no formal arrangements but there is a District Nursing Association controlled by a Voluntary Committee. There is a District Nurses Home at West Melton. One nurse is employed. The Urban District pays a grant of £10 annually to the Association, but this grant will be discontinued for 1947-8, in view of the fact that the Home Nursing Service will pass over to the Local Health Authority (West Riding County Council) under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

7.—Day Nurseries.

There are no Day Nurseries in the district. The main occupation in the area is coal mining and the majority of the male population is engaged in this work. Other industries are the manufacture of by-products of coal and glassmaking. There are no industries suitable for women in the area and a survey made early in 1948 proved that there was no need for the provision of a Day Nursery.

PUBLIC AMENITIES PROVIDED BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Open Air Parks.

There are two parks and a children's recreation ground in the district. The parks are the Town Hall Grounds, which lie at the back of the Council buildings. The entrances to the park are in West Street and Church Street. This park is open to all members of the public.

The grounds surrounding Dunford House are laid out as a flower garden and are open to adults as a Garden of Rest.

The need for outdoor recreation grounds for children is catered for at the Recreation Ground on Station Road. This could do with more development and could be made into a combined park and play centre.

Pensioners' Retreat.

Male Pensioners are catered for in that the Council have provided a Pensioners' Retreat at Dunford House. This was originally a warden's post, but was adapted during the year 1945 to the purpose for which it is now used. It is provided with tables, chairs, electric light and gas fire. There is a nucleus library. It was opened in July, 1945.

It is intended to open the ground floor of Montgomery House, High Street, as a Pensioners' Recreational Centre during the coming year.

British Restaurants.

There are two British Restaurants in the district—one at St. James Church, Doncaster Road, and the other at High Street, West Melton.

Swimming Baths.

The Council own a Public Swimming Bath. There is an efficient continuous filtration and chlorination plant installed. Bacteriological examinations of the water were carried out on four occasions. The samples submitted were reported on favourably.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water is obtained from bore holes in the Oaks Rock of the coal measures. The bore hole and pumping station is situated on Station Road. The water is pumped from there to the reservoirs at Wath Wood. Here the water is aerated, filtered (open sand filters) and chlorinated before delivery.

Manvers Main Colliery, Wath Main Colliery, Whitworth, Son & Nephew, Ltd., Brewers, and the Railway Concentration Yard have their own supplies, which are supplied from bore holes with the exception of Manvers Main, which is supplied by a water garland around the pit shaft.

The all in rate of consumption in gallons per head is approximately 35.95.

No new equipment was installed at the Water Works during the year under review.

All houses in the district have a piped water supply laid on. The supply throughout the year has been satisfactory in quantity. The quality from a bacteriological point of view, was satisfactory. However, some comment must be made on the hardness of the water. In general the following standards are taken for hardness in waters :—

Parts of hardness

per 100,000 parts of water.

10	parts	..	..	..	=	soft water.
10—20	„	..	..	..	=	hard water.
20—30	„	..	..	..	=	very hard.
30+	„	..	..	..	=	almost unusable.

Objections to hard water are not made on hygienic grounds—but for economic and industrial reasons. Hard water wastes soap, causes deposits in pipes and boilers, leading to wastage of fuel and inefficiency of steam power. It is not so suitable as soft water for horticultural purposes. In Laundries the curds formed from hard water adhere to clothes and give them a dirty appearance. Hardness may be temporary or permanent or a combination of both. Temporary hardness is readily removed by boiling and precipitation, but permanent hardness is unaffected by boiling. The salts present in water which cause hardness are the carbonates of Lime, Magnesia, and their Sulphates. Sometimes Magnesium Chloride and Iron Carbonate are present. Iron Carbonate can be removed by aeration of the water, for example, by cascading, spraying or subjecting it to oxidation in pressure chambers. To remove the Sulphates of lime and magnesia base exchange water softeners are required. The expense involved would be justified on economic grounds.

The loss entailed by the use of hard water to dissolve soap is considerable. The soap is broken up to form an insoluble stearate which curds on the top of the water and is valueless for cleansing purposes.

Water containing 20 grains of Sulphate of Lime per gallon will destroy 20 lbs. of soap per 1,000 gallons. With soap costing $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. this works out at 19/6 for every 1,000 gallons used. Consider the household requirements for a family of three :

	Galls. weekly.
16 gallons per day for cooking, laundry, dish-washing and personal toilet	= 112
3 baths per week of, say, 30 galls. each ..	= 90

This gives a total of 202 gallons per week requiring soap.

Household soap costs $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. and 202 gallons will require 4 lbs. which will cost 3/10 approximately weekly.

Consider the soap ration available per month for 3 people :

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. household soap per person per month.	s.	d.
1 tablet of 2 oz. toilet soap per person per month.		
Total for 3 persons = $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. ..	=	1 5
3 tablets at 7d. ..	=	1 9
		<hr/>
Total		3 2
		<hr/>

Observe then that a family of three in Wath obtain 3s. 2d. worth of soap *per month* when their *weekly consumption* works out at 3s. 10d.

Hardness of water may be expressed in terms of number of parts of non-volatile solids per 100,000 parts of water or in English degrees of hardness (Clark's Scale). Wath water has a total hardness of 540 parts per million or 54.0 per 100,000. Of the total hardness 165 parts are temporary and 375 parts are permanent. On conversion to degrees of hardness Wath water gives a reading of 37.8. We have already seen that water with 30 degrees of hardness or over is practically unusable, so we can draw our own conclusions on the Wath supply. Most Water Authorities state that water which contains 300 parts of hardness per million is unusable. Wath water contains 540 parts per million.

No one objects on hygienic grounds to hard water but when we bear in mind that 20 degrees of hardness is considered very hard water and then remember that Wath water has 38 degrees of hardness it is time to give the matter very serious consideration

HOUSING.

There are 3,962 dwelling houses in the district. Fifty new houses were erected by the Council in 1947 and 9 by private enterprise. Wath, in common with other Authorities, has a formidable programme in front of it in regard to the matter of re-housing. The demand is far in excess of the supply and is likely to remain so for many years. Over-crowding is mostly due to increased sub-letting both to returned ex-Service men and their wives and newly marrieds living with their in-laws. The Council are fully aware of their responsibilities and are carrying out their re-housing programme within the limits permitted.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the West Riding County Council which is the Authority in this area. There are four County Midwives and one Independent Midwife practising in the district. These are responsible for domiciliary confinements. An Obstetric Consultant is available in case of need. Ante-Natal Clinics are held bi-monthly at Dunford House and Princess Street, West Melton. The clinic is staffed by Health Visitors and a Part-Time Medical Officer. Routine blood examinations are carried out in all cases. There are arrangements for Consultant Obstetric opinion as required. The midwives are encouraged to attend these clinics—especially with their own booked cases. Dental treatment is available to expectant mothers. There is no post-natal clinic held and this is a defect in the Service, as a good deal of morbidity arising out of childbirth is due to neglected gynaecological examination six weeks after confinement.

Supervision of the domiciliary Midwives is carried out by the West Riding County Council through their Superintendents of Midwives.

Hospital accommodation is provided by Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Rotherham Municipal General Hospital, Hallamshire and Listerdale Maternity Homes. It is hoped that Sandygate House Wath-on-Dearne, will be available for use as a Maternity Home in 1948. In this connection it must be pointed out that all hospitals will pass over to the control of the Regional Hospital Board on the Appointed Day.

There were 311 live-births and 12 still-births in the district during 1947—a total of 323 births. The birth rate was 23.21 as compared with 22.77 in 1946. This is in excess of the National Rate for 1947, which was 20.5. Thirteen (13) illegitimate live-births were recorded, as compared with 19 in 1946. Female live-births numbered 157 and male live-births 152; of the still-births 7 were male and 5 female.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 48.2 per 1,000 live births. Infant Mortality Rate has to do with deaths of infants under 1 year of age. This rate is higher than the National Rate which was 41.0. The ideal in Public Health work is to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate to a figure of 30 or below. This figure has been achieved elsewhere. Conditions conducive to this end are :—(1) Good housing conditions; (2) good economic conditions, including the satisfaction of the nutritional requirements of the expectant mother; (3) skilled ante-natal care and medical attention throughout pregnancy and after the birth of the infant.

Prematurity accounts for a large number of infant deaths. If Prematurity could be countered the Infant Mortality Rate would drop

appreciably. The known cases of Prematurity are, multiple pregnancies (twins and triplets, etc.), diseases in the mother, Toxaemia of pregnancy and dietary deficiencies. To this may be added inadequate rest.

Pregnancy is a physiological process and so is a natural happening, but so that the process of gestation may continue in a harmonious manner Nature requires that certain conditions should be fulfilled. The mother's diet should be sufficient not only for her own requirements but also for that of her unborn child. If the mother's intake of Protein, Carbohydrate and Fat is not sufficient, then the foetus will attempt to assimilate them at the mother's expense and to the detriment of her health. To-day it is agreed that the nutrition of the mother plays an important part in the prevention of Prematurity. All expectant mothers should take some form of Iron, preferably in conjunction with Vitamin B complex. Calcium is available in an assimilable form in milk—but it is surprising how few expectant mothers take their priority milk themselves. The same may be said for Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D capsules.

I have elsewhere stressed the importance of the early recognition of what is known as the Toxaemia of Pregnancy. This is a condition of unknown origin which is manifested in the later months of pregnancy by three characteristic signs, viz: a rise of Blood Pressure above normal, followed by Oedema (swelling of the ankles usually) and completed by the appearance of Albumen in the urine. Its onset can be determined earlier by the skilled interpretation of the monthly increase in weight of the expectant mother. An abnormal gain in weight may signify water retention in the body and lead to a suspect diagnosis of Toxaemia. Toxaemia can be recognised early on by efficient ante-natal examinations carried out by doctors or midwives. Every expectant mother should insist on having her urine examined and Blood Pressure estimated at least once a month for the first five months and then fortnightly for the next two months, and weekly after that. Any rise in Blood Pressure which does not readily respond to rest should qualify her for admission to an ante-natal ward of an Obstetric Unit. Great difficulty is experienced in getting beds for the ante-natal treatment of mild cases of Toxaemia, and it is hoped that the Regional Hospital Board will devote special attention to this aspect of the Maternity Service. When it is realised that Toxaemia is the second greatest cause of Prematurity and Still-Births, I may be forgiven for stressing these points.

The Neo-Natal Death Rate was 32.1. Neo-Natal deaths are deaths which occur in the first month of life. Ten (10) infants died in the neo-natal period in Wath in 1947. The causes of death in these infants were recorded as being due to the following:—

					Aged
Septic Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1 day.
Broncho Pneumonia and Prematurity	..		..	..	2 weeks.
Broncho Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	3 weeks.
Prematurity and Congenital Debility	..		..	..	2 days.

Broncho Pneumonia, Pemphigus, Prematurity	1 week.
Broncho Pneumonia and Cardiac Syncope ..	1 month.
Marasmus and Jaundice	1 month.
Prematurity	2 hours.
Spina Bifida	2 weeks.
Prematurity	1 week.

Of the 15 infant deaths therefore it can be seen that 10 of them occurred inside the first month of life, and furthermore five of these were directly due to Prematurity. It is to be pointed out that premature babies are specially subject to lung infections and the Pneumonia rate is therefore high in such infants.

The causes of the remaining infant deaths were as follows :—

Broncho Pneumonia	2 cases.
Broncho Pneumonia following measles ..	1 case.
Purpura and Capillary Haemorrhage into the	
Lungs	1 „
Cerebral Abscess	1 „

Illegitimate Births.

There were 13 illegitimate births registered during 1947. This gave an illegitimate birth rate of 32.07. One of these infants died in its first year, giving an infant illegitimate death rate of 76.9.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.,

There are two Infant Welfare Clinics held weekly in the district. Wath upon-Dearne Urban District is not an autonomous authority for Infant Welfare, and this service is provided by the West Riding County Council. Clinics are held on Mondays at Dunford House from 2—4 p.m., and on Tuesdays from 2—4 p.m. at Princess Street, West Melton. The attendances are satisfactory. Each clinic is staffed by a Part-Time Medical Officer who is a local General Practitioner, a Health Visitor and a Committee of Voluntary Workers. Clinics are not surgeries where treatment is undertaken. The main purpose of the Infant Welfare Clinic is to keep the normal child healthy and to advise the mothers as to how the good health of their babies can be maintained. Sick children are referred to their family doctor.

The following is a list of the Clinic Services provided by the County Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Education Act, 1944 :—

Dunford House, Wath-on-Dearne :

Monday, a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
Monday 2—4 p.m. ..	Infant Welfare Clinic.
Tuesday	Oculist and Special Clinics.
Wednesday	Special Clinics.
Thursday	Minor Ailment & Immunisation Clinics.
2nd and 4th Friday ..	E.N.T. Clinics.
1st & 3rd Friday, 10—3 p.m.	Ante-Natal Clinics.

Princess Street, West Melton :

Tuesday, a.m. Minor Ailment Clinic.

p.m. Infant Welfare Clinic.

2nd & 4th Wednesday, 1.30—3.30 p.m., Ante-Natal Clinics.

Special Clinics by Appointment :

Orthopaedic, Paediatric and Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Six (6) occurred from Pneumonia. There were no other deaths due to infectious diseases. The continued success of immunisation against Diphtheria is apparent when it can be seen that no deaths occurred from Diphtheria during the year—and in point of fact there were no cases of Diphtheria confirmed during the year. Four (4) cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital as suspected cases of Diphtheria but proved to be negative on investigation.

A review of the Medical Officer's Reports for the years 1934—42 inclusive proves of interest in noting both the incidence and number of deaths due to Diphtheria during that period :—

Year.	No. of			No of		
	Confirmed Cases.			Deaths.		
1934	72	..	..	10
1935	107	..	..	11
1936	39	..	..	3
1937	83	..	..	6
1938	51	..	..	4
1939	27	..	..	4
1940	56	..	..	5
1941	25	..	..	5
1942	31	..	..	2

The Immunisation Drive began on or about 1939—40. In 1945 there were only 3 cases and 1 death, and in 1946 2 cases and no death, and in 1947 no cases of Diphtheria at all.

The good results obtained by immunisation are therefore apparent. If parents continue to have their children immunised against this disease there is no reason to doubt that in a short number of years Diphtheria will have become a thing of the past.

Six (6) deaths were recorded as being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This gave a Tuberculosis Death Rate of 0.45. This rate is slightly lower than the National Rate which was 0.47. Of the 6 deaths two were males in the age group 45—55 years, and 4 were females, one in the age group 15—25, two in the age group 25—35, and one in the age group 35—45 years.

The death rate from cancer was 1.65, which was slightly lower than the National Rate, which was 1.85. Cancer of the Breast in females was responsible for 6 deaths and this was the highest single cause of death from cancer. All these deaths were in married women. Altogether there were 7 male deaths and 15 female deaths from cancerous causes.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	2,665
Population (Census 1931)	13,655
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, mid 1947	13,310
Number of inhabited houses (census 1931) ..	3,375
Number of inhabited houses (31st Dec., 1947) ..	3,962
Net Product of a Penny Rate	£195 9s. 6d.
Height above Sea Level	70—325 ft.
Rainfall for Year	23.55 inches.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Live Births : Legitimate	147	151	298
Illegitimate	7	6	13
	<hr/> 154	<hr/> 157	<hr/> 311
Stillbirths	7	5	12
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	9	6	15
Deaths (all ages)	75	64	139
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			23.36
Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ..			37.15
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population			10.4

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ..	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	—
	<hr/> Nil	<hr/> Nil

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	48.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	47.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	76.9

Deaths from : Cancer (all ages)	1.65
Measles (all ages)	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	0.45
Other forms of Tuberculosis (all ages)	Nil

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES DURING 1947.

Cause of Death.						Males.	Females.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Acute infective encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (m)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
and uterus (f)	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Cancer of breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	6
Cancer of all other sites	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	29	18
Other diseases of circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other maternal causes	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Congenital malformations, birth injuries, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Road traffic accidents	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other violent causes	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
All other causes	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Total from all causes						75	64

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1947.**

Disease.	Total cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Measles	167 ..	— ..	—
Whooping Cough	8 ..	— ..	—
Small Pox	— ..	— ..	—
Scarlet Fever	14 ..	12 ..	—
Diphtheria	4* ..	— ..	—
Enteric Fever	— ..	— ..	—
Puerperal Fever	— ..	— ..	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2 ..	— ..	—
Pneumonia	6 ..	— ..	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	— ..	— ..	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	4 ..	4 ..	—
Erysipelas	2 ..	1 ..	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	— ..	— ..	—

* No cases confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.**New Cases and Mortality during 1947.****New Cases.**

Age Periods. Years.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.		M.	F.
0—1	—	—	..	—	—
1—5	—	—	..	—	1
5—15	—	—	..	—	1
15—25	2	3	..	—	1
25—35	2	3	..	—	1
35—45	—	—	..	—	—
45—55	—	—	..	—	—
55—65	1	—	..	—	—
65 and upwards	..	—	—	..	—	—
Totals	5	6	..	—	4

Deaths.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.		M.	F.
0—1	—	—	..	—	—
1—5	—	—	..	—	—
5—15	—	—	..	—	—
15—25	—	1	..	—	—
25—35	—	2	..	—	—
35—45	—	1	..	—	—
45—55	2	—	..	—	—
55—65	—	—	..	—	—
65 and upwards	..	—	—	..	—	—
Totals	..	2	4	..	—	—

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report

1947

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1947.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year the following inspections were made :—

Nature of Inspection.	Number of Inspections.
Houses <i>re</i> housing defects	409
Houses <i>re</i> overcrowding	58
Premises <i>re</i> nuisances	949
Water Supply	12
Schools	4
Smoke observations	1
Refuse collection	106
Refuse disposal	42
Cowsheds	49
Dairies	30
Ice cream premises	16
Preserved food premises	21
Foodshops, vans and stalls	36
Factories including bakehouses	23
Caravans	7
Common Lodging house	2
Rats and mice infestation	135
Infectious diseases	26
Miscellaneous inspections	92
Total ..	2018

Complaints Received.

Many of the inspections of houses with respect to housing defects, and of premises with regard to nuisances, were made as a result of complaints received.

257 complaints were received at the office during the year and these were given attention as quickly as possible. In the case of repairs necessary to remedy the nuisances arising from housing defects such as defective roofs, eaves gutters, floors, etc., great delay was experienced in getting work done in some cases, not apparently because of the lack of building labour, but because of the system of licensing and the delay in obtaining some materials which are in short supply. Some nuisances therefore, even after the service of formal notices, remained unabated for many months.

Particulars of Notices served under Public Health Acts.

Number of informal written notices served requiring nuisances and defects to be remedied	296
Number complied with	279
Number of verbal intimations given	107
Number of verbal intimations complied with	105
Number of statutory notices served	29
Number of statutory notices complied with during the year	*30
Number of notices where work executed in default	9

*Includes notices served in 1946 and complied with in 1947.

Nature of Defects remedied under Public Health Acts.

Drains reconstructed or repaired	13
Drains, gullies, etc., cleansed	96
Drain vent shafts repaired	2
Sink waste pipes trapped, repaired or cleansed	4
New sinks provided	3
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	10
Water-closet structures repaired	28
Water-closet fittings repaired	69
Dirty water-closets cleansed	10
Privies repaired	5
Eaves gutters and fallpipes cleansed, repaired or renewed ..	32
Defective dustbins renewed	154
Accumulations removed	14
Roofs repaired	24
External walls repaired	5
Doors repaired	12
Windows repaired	13

Fireplaces and ranges repaired	23
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	33
Chimney flues and stacks repaired	21
Floors repaired	8
Washing coppers repaired	2
Dampness remedied	4
Boundary walls repaired	4
Domestic water supply improved	9
Dirty and/or verminous houses cleansed	14
Keeping of animal nuisances abated	6
Yards paved	3
Watercourses cleansed	2
Privies abolished	2
Ashpits abolished	3
Cesspools cleansed or repaired	2
Cesspools abolished	1
Dilapidated buildings demolished	2
Miscellaneous defects remedied	4

Housing.

Increased attention was paid during the year to the inspection of dwelling-houses to secure necessary repairs. There was some increase in the number of builders engaged on property repairs and a start was made upon the big task of making good the dis-repair which had accumulated during the war years.

Damage to a number of dwelling-houses due to subsidence arising from colliery workings has occurred to such an extent as to make the houses almost unfit for occupation. Arrangements between owners and the National Coal Board to enable repairs, if only "first aid" repairs, to be carried out quickly, would alleviate to some extent the discomfort which arises in these instances.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	176
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	409
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	42
(3) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	176

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	103
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	5

B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	6
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	1
C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
D.	Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. *Overcrowding.*

The exact position with respect to overcrowding in the District is not known. 60 houses were known at the end of the year to be overcrowded on the low standard laid down by the Housing Act, 1936, but the correct number is probably much larger. 13 cases of overcrowding were abated during the year, 11 by rehousing families in Council houses, in one case the family found other accommodation and in the other some members of the family have left the house.

5.	<i>Number of New Houses erected during the year 1947 :—</i>	
(a)	By Local Authority	50
(b)	By private enterprise	9
6.	<i>Provision of Additional Housing Accommodation :—</i>	
	Additional accommodation provided by conversion of 1 large house to flats	12
7.	<i>Housing Conditions :—</i>	
(1)	Total number of houses in the district	3962
(2)	Number of working-class houses included in the above	3800

Sanitary Accommodation.

The following table shows the number of dwelling-houses in the various wards in the district and the sanitary accommodation provided :—

Ward.	Dwelling-houses	Dwelling-houses with shops included in Column 1.	Shops and Factories.	Miscellaneous Buildings	Privies.	Water-closets.	Fixed Ashpits.		Dustbins.	Cesspools.	Slop-closets.
							Wet.	Dry.			
Central ..	1078	43	45	40	16	1351	9	11	1113	8	—
East ..	721	32	11	9	23	823	10	2	722	5	—
Wharnccliffe	773	25	25	15	1	912	1	2	843	—	—
Winterwell	655	42	26	12	2	743	1	2	674	—	1
Melton ..	735	27	23	17	—	808	—	4	740	1	—
Totals ..	3962	169	130	93	42	4637	21	21	4092	14	1

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Only one caravan used for human habitation was stationed in the district at the end of the year. The only other vans stationed in the district were those which came with the amusement fairs and occupied an unsuitable site in Norton Road for short periods. Better arrangements are needed for the control of amusement fairs with respect to the site on which they pitch, the length of their stay, water supply, sanitary and refuse accommodation, and for cleansing the site when the fair moves on.

Common Lodging-house.

The one registered common lodging-house was inspected twice during the year, and on both occasions was found to be reasonably clean. The lodging-house is mostly used by men who are permanent lodgers.

Cleansing of Verminous Premises.

Both powder and liquid insecticides containing D.D.T. and Gammexane were used in this work and the experience continues to be that disinfestation is accomplished more efficiently, particularly in connection with bed bug infestations. Dealing with cockroach infestations in terrace houses has not been very successful owing to the difficulty of securing the necessary co-operation from every tenant.

11 premises were cleared of bed bugs, 2 of cockroaches and 1 of wood boring beetle. In ten instances the work was carried out by the Council's employees, the cost being met by the owner or occupier of the premises.

Disinfestation of the furniture from 7 houses with hydrocyanic acid gas was carried out when the families were re-housed in new Council houses.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

135 visits were paid to infested premises. 36 premises were treated for the destruction of rats, the work being carried out by an employee engaged on these duties part-time, who has been trained to carry out treatment in accordance with the methods laid down by the Ministry of Food.

Four intimations were given to occupiers requiring repairs or improvements to their premises to render them rat proof. The replacement of the many unsatisfactory pig styes and poultry houses with sound and suitable buildings would reduce the rat population in the gardens and allotments considerably.

Inspection of Factories.
Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937.

1. *Inspections made for purposes of provisions as to health.*

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	20	20	2	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	23	23	3	Nil

2. *Cases in which defects were found.*

Particulars. (1)	M/C. Line No. (2)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted. (7)
		Found. (3)	Remedied. (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (5)	By H M. Inspector. (6)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :—						
(a) Insufficient ..	9	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	12	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	60	4	1	Nil	2	Nil

Part VIII.—Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

No lists of outworkers were received during the year, and, so far as is known, there are no persons engaged as outworkers.

Smoke Abatement.

One thirty minute observation was made of a factory chimney and a visit subsequently made to the works on account of the excessive amount of smoke emitted. An extension of smoke abatement work in the District is very desirable.

Public Swimming Bath.

Four samples of water from the public swimming bath were submitted to the Central Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results being as follows :—

Sample No.	Presumptive B.Coli in 100 m.l. of Water.	p.H. Value.	Free Chlorine in 1,000,000 Parts of Water.
1	16	8.1	None
2	None	8.0	0.8
3	None	8.0	0.8
4	None	7.6	0.2

The inspections made at the public baths and the sampling of swimming bath water served to show the importance of maintaining the filtration and chlorination plant in efficient working order.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk and Dairies.

At the end of the year the number of farms registered for the production of milk was 14. Twenty-eight cowsheds were in use housing approximately 170 milch cows.

We have still only 4 farms in the district producing “accredited” milk under licence. Slow progress was made at two other farms where it is intended to bring them up to “accredited” standard, but improvements at these premises were not completed at the end of the year.

49 inspections of cowsheds were made with a view to ensuring that milk was produced under clean conditions.

26 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Central Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The following statement shows the results of the examinations :—

Samples of Ungraded Milk.

Producers No.	Date Sample Taken.	Place Sample Taken.	Age of Milk when Sampled.	Result of Methylene Blue Test.
4	25/6/47	Farm	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Unsatisfactory ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)
4	3/9/47	Farm	Nil	Unsatisfactory ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)
19	25/6/47	Farm	Nil	Unsatisfactory ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)
19	3/9/47	Farm	Nil	Unsatisfactory (3 hrs.)
19	1/10/47	Farm	Nil	Unsatisfactory ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)
6	25/6/47	Farm	Nil	Satisfactory
6	16/9/47	Farm	Nil	Satisfactory
6	29/10/47	Farm	Nil	Satisfactory
2	25/6/47	Farm	Nil	Satisfactory
26	3/9/47	Dairy	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Satisfactory
26	11/12/47	Dairy	Nil	Satisfactory
22	3/9/47	Carnley St.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Unsatisfactory ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)
22	1/10/47	Carnley St.	2 hours	Satisfactory
7	16/9/47	Farm	Nil	Unsatisfactory (1 hr.)
7	1/10/47	Farm	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Satisfactory
13	16/9/47	Farm	Nil	Unsatisfactory (2 hrs.)
13	1/10/47	Farm	1 hour	Satisfactory
13	11/12/47	Farm	Nil	Unsatisfactory ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)
1	8/10/47	Farm	Nil	Unsatisfactory ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)
14	29/10/47	Ash Road	Evenings Milk	Satisfactory

NOTE.—A sample is regarded as satisfactory which is not decolourised at the end of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours if it has been taken between the 1st of May and the 31st October, or at the end of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours if taken between the 1st November and the 30th April.

Samples of "Heat Treated" Milk.

Producers No.	Date Sample Taken.	Place Sample Taken.	Methylene Blue Test.	Phosphatase Test.
35	29/10/47	Ash Road	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
39	29/10/47	West Street	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Samples of Accredited Milk.

Producers No.	Date Sample Taken.	Place Sample Taken.	Age of Milk when Sampled.	Result of Methylene Blue Test.
3	8/10/47	Farm	$\frac{1}{4}$ hour	Satisfactory
11	8/10/47	Farm	Nil	Satisfactory
8	11/12/47	Farm	$\frac{1}{4}$ hour	Satisfactory
24	11/12/47	Farm	Nil	Satisfactory

The bacteriological reports indicate that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was not reached in respect of 50% of the instances in which samples of ungraded milk were taken. The reasons for the unsatisfactory samples were considered to be—lack of cleanliness in milking operations, failure to cool the milk properly and use of mechanical milking appliances without adequate means for cleansing and sterilisation of such equipment.

Biological Examination of Milk.

One sample of milk for biological test for tuberculosis was taken during the year. The result was negative.

Designated Milk.

Four supplementary licences for the sale by retail of designated milk were granted by the Council, two for the sale of “pasteurised” milk and two for the sale of “tuberculin tested” milk.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Because of centralised slaughtering arrangements no premises in the district were licensed for use for the slaughter of animals intended for human consumption. Inspection of the meat brought into this district was made from time to time.

170 cottagers' pigs were also inspected after slaughter. Many of these were slaughtered and dressed on premises which were far from satisfactory for the purpose, such as backyards and gardens attached to dwelling-houses, dirty sheds and pig sty structures on allotments.

Visits were made to food shops to deal with unsound food and the undermentioned food was condemned and destroyed :—

The carcasses and		Fish Roes	..	3 stones
organs of	.. 4 pigs	Fish Cakes	..	19 lbs.
Pigs Heads	.. 3	Tinned Meat	..	7 lbs.
Pigs Mesenteries	1	Margarine	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Pigs Plucks	.. 3	Butter	.. ..	3 lb. 10 oz.
Bacon	.. .. 7 lbs. 6 oz.	Cheese	.. ..	1 lb. 4 oz.
Boneless Beef	.. 121 lbs.	Lard	.. ..	2 ozs.
Imported Beef	.. 16 lbs.	Marmalade	..	1 lb.
Cod	.. .. 25 stones	Jam	.. ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Whiting	.. .. 4 stones	Lemon Cheese	..	2 lbs.
Haddock	.. .. 5 stones	Sugar	.. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cod Fish	.. .. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones	Oats	.. ..	2 lbs.

Evaporated		Herrings	2 tins
Unsweetened Milk	61 tins	Stewed Steak ..	3 tins
Sweetened Milk ..	4 tins	M. & V. Ration ..	5 tins
Tea	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Steak and Kidney	
Flour	7 lbs.	Pudding ..	1 tin
Sultanas	1 lb.	Salmon	1 tin
Raisins	19 lbs.	Sild	2 tins
Peaches	1 tin	Pickles	9 jars
Dried Peaches ..	8 lbs.	Sauce	3 bottles
Rhubarb	1 tin	Mixed Spice ..	6 tins
Bartlett Pears ..	1 tin	Vinegar	2 bottles
Grape Fruit ..	24 tins	Gravy Powder ..	4 packets
Chocolate Spread	35 tins	Meat Paste ..	1 jar
Semolina	5 lbs.	Pudding Mixture	9 packets
Honey	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Dessert Mould ..	30 packets
Tomatoes	7 lb. tin	Custard Powder ..	1 packet
Tomato Soup ..	1 tin	Blanc Mange	
Tomato Juice ..	1 tin	Powder	8 packets
Peas	6 tins	Golden Raising	
Carrots	1 tin	Powder	8 packets
Beans	12 tins	Junket Powders ..	34 tubes
Mixed Vegetables	1 tin	Food Flavouring ..	1 packet
Pilchards	4 tins	Milk Tablets ..	15

Inspection of Premises used in connection with the sale of Food.

57 inspections were made of grocery and provision shops, fried fish shops and similar premises where food is sold or prepared for sale. Continued attention was given to secure the provision of an adequate supply of both hot and cold water, a sink or washing basin, and clean towels and soap in food shops. Automatic gas water heaters were provided in a number of premises.

Ice Cream Premises.

The manufacture of ice cream at the two premises which were registered for this purpose was discontinued in 1947 because of the inability of the occupiers to install the equipment necessary to comply with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

Five samples of the ice cream on sale in the District were purchased and submitted to the Central Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results being as follows :—

Sample No.	Shop or Vehicle.	Date Purchased.	Result of Methylene Blue Test Reduction Time.	Provisional Grade.	Coliform Organisms.	Remarks.
7	Vehicle	3/7/47	3½ hours	2	B.Coli present in 3 tubes in 1/10 m.l. dilution. 1 non faecal.	Sale from bulk.
8	Shop	3/7/47	4½ hours	1	Non-faecal B.Coli present in 3 tubes in 1/10 m.l. dilution.	Pre-packed ice-cream
9	Shop	28/8/47	2 hours	3	Non-faecal B.Coli present in 3 tubes of 1/10 m.l. dilution	Sale from bulk
10	Shop	28/8/47	4½ hours	1	None in 1/10 m.l. dilution	Pre-packed ice cream
11	Shop	16/9/47	4½ hours	1	None in 1/10 m.l. dilution	Lollipop

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Visits of inspection and enquiry were made after cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and arrangements made for disinfection of the infected premises.

Number of visits after cases of diphtheria	..	..	4
Number of visits after cases of scarlet fever	..	..	15
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	..	..	7

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection.

The maintenance of a regular weekly collection of refuse throughout the year was found to be more difficult. Ageing vehicles, holidays, inability to obtain extra labour and equipment when required, the extra time spent on salvage work, all caused delay in the collection service. Compared with 1938, the two vehicles used for refuse collection are now 10 years older, 266 new houses have been erected (including 40 pre-fabs. where the planning is such that dustbins have to be wheeled long distances to the lorry), the collection staff is reduced from 12 to 10, and the collection of salvage increases the work. During the year under review the Council gave approval for the purchase of an additional lorry, but when this will be received is still not known.

The two S. & D. 7 cu. yd. freighters collected 2,908 loads of house and trade refuse, the estimated total weight being 4,000 tons. A separate weekly collection is made from shops for cardboard and waste paper salvage. Other trade refuse is collected each week with house refuse.

The supply of dustbins up to British Standard specification improved during the year and enabled some progress to be made in replacing worn-out bins.

The adoption of the arrangements provided for in the Public Health Act whereby the local authority provide and maintain dustbins would enable an improvement to be made in the general standard of house refuse storage.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse was tipped at the Wet Moor Lane refuse tip. The tip is controlled in accordance with the Ministry of Health recommendations for refuse tips, and no complaint of nuisance from the tip was received during the year.

Salvage.

The collection of salvage was continued and an increase in the amount sold was recorded. The total value of the salvage sold was £690 10s. 7d. This is £22 higher than the figure for the previous year, and the increase in the weight of material salvaged is 18 tons.

The following statements with respect to the amount of work done, costs incurred and quantity of materials salvaged, are for the financial year ended 31st March, 1948.

Summary of Work Done.

Collection.

Receptacles.	Number Emptied.	Number of Loads.
Dustbins	191,800	2,671
Dry Ashpits	204	93
Privies	89	43
Shop Refuse	—	101
Total number of Loads ..		2,908

Disposal.

House and trade refuse delivered at tip by freighters	2908 loads.
Refuse brought to tip by private builders' lorries ..	378 „
Refuse brought to tip by other Council departments	879 „
Total number of loads disposed of at tip ..	4165 „

Income and Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure on Refuse Collection ..	2445	5	1			
Expenditure on Refuse Disposal ..	767	17	9			
Expenditure on Transport	1207	6	7			
	<hr/>			4420	9	5
Income from Sale of Salvage	690	10	7			
Income from Collection of Trade Refuse and other sources	43	13	9			
	<hr/>					
Gross Income .. .. .	..	..	..	736	4	4
	<hr/>					
Nett Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	£3684	5	1
	<hr/>					

Salvage.

Of the waste materials collected by the department, the undermentioned quantities were salvaged and sold during the year ended 31st March, 1948 :—

Materials.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waste Paper	61	9	0	9
Rags	3	14	2	0
Bones	—	19	1	0
Kitchen Waste	1	8	2	18
Bottles and Jars	15	0	2	17
Non-ferrous Metals	—	11	0	20
Rubber	—	6	2	0
Miscellaneous	—	4	0	0
Scrap Iron and Steel	8	5	3	0
Cullet	1	17	0	0
	92	16	2	8

To conclude this report I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, and the Officers of the Council, for the courtesy and assistance which I have received from them.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

WM. W. WILKINSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

August, 1948.

